United Nations A/61/1035

General Assembly

Distr.: General
4 September 2007

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Sixty-first session
Agenda item 26
Report of the Peacebuilding Commission

Letter dated 16 August 2007 from the Acting Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission addressed to the President of the General Assembly

I have the honour to refer to the report of the Peacebuilding Commission on its first session (A/62/137-S/2007/458), adopted at the second meeting of the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission at its second session, on 16 July 2007.

In light of the closing of the sixty-first session of the General Assembly on 17 September, the members of the Organizational Committee suggest that the report of the Peacebuilding Commission be considered by the Assembly during the main part of its sixty-second session.

I should be grateful if the present letter could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly.

(*Signed*) Carmen María Gallardo **Hernandez**
Acting Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission

07-49531 (E) 040907

United Nations A/61/1036

General Assembly

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4 September 2007

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Sixty-first session
Agenda item 61 (a)
Advancement of women: advancement of women

Letter dated 29 August 2007 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Austria to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 19 June 2007 addressed to you by H.E. Ursula Plassnik, Federal Minister for European and International Affairs of the Republic of Austria, and H.E. Condoleezza Rice, Secretary of State of the United States of America (see annex).

I should be grateful if the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the sixty-first session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 61 (a).

(*Signed*) Christian **Ebner**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

07-49657 (E) 070907

Annex to the letter dated 29 August 2007 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Austria to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Letter dated 19 June 2007 from H.E. Ursula Plassnik, Minister for European and International Affairs of the Republic of Austria, and H.E. Condoleezza Rice, Secretary of State of the United States of America, addressed to the Secretary-General

On 31 May 2007, the Women Leaders Working Group met in Vienna to discuss strategies for the empowerment of women in the area of conflict resolution and peacebuilding. The meeting took place in the context of an international conference on "Women Leaders — Networking for Peace and Security in the Middle East".

Women have important contributions to make to conflict resolution and peacebuilding, both on a local and on an international level. To ensure that these contributions are effectively heard and used, the Steering Group agreed on a set of recommendations (see enclosure).

In particular, the Steering Group asks that you establish, as a matter of priority, a mechanism to increase the number of women considered for United Nations special representatives and envoy positions, including as heads of peace operations. There are currently no women among the 54 special representatives of the United Nations Secretary-General to conflict and post-conflict regions.

The Women Leaders Working Group looks forward to continued dialogue and collaboration with your office.

(*Signed*) Ursula **Plassnik**
Foreign Minister of Austria

(*Signed*) Condoleezza **Rice**
United States Secretary of State

Enclosure

Meeting of the Women's Empowerment Network Steering Group Vienna, 31 May 2007

Recommendations on the empowerment of women in the area of conflict resolution and peacebuilding

On 31 May 2007, U.S. Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice and Austrian Federal Minister for European and International Affairs Dr. Ursula Plassnik hosted a meeting of the Women's Empowerment Network Steering Group in Vienna to discuss strategies for the empowerment of women in the area of conflict resolution and peacebuilding. The meeting took place in the context of an International Conference "Women Leaders — Networking for Peace and Security in the Middle East".

Women have important contributions to make to conflict resolution and peacebuilding, both on a local and on an international level. To ensure that these contributions are effectively heard and used, the Steering Group agreed on the following recommendations:

- The Steering Group urges the Secretary-General of the United Nations to set up a mechanism to increase the number of women among United Nations special representatives and envoys including as heads of peace operations. The fact that there is currently no woman among 54 United Nations envoys to conflict and post-conflict regions is unacceptable.
- The Steering Group commits itself to work towards the nomination of more women as envoys and mediators also in other international and regional organizations.
- Whenever visiting conflict or post-conflict regions such as the Middle East, Steering Group members will hold consultations with women's groups and women human rights defenders.
- The Steering Group calls upon the United Nations Peacebuilding Commission to effectively integrate a gender perspective into all aspects of its work and to ensure that women are included in peace processes.
- The Steering Group reaffirmed the need to strengthen the gender architecture of the United Nations, with a view to ensure a more effective and efficient delivery of United Nations gender-related programmes and mandates in the field.
- The Steering Group further calls upon national and international actors to systematically review their cooperation programmes with a view to introduce targeted gender-related activities into their strategies and programmes on peace and security.

Steering Group members further decided to nominate focal points within their offices to ensure effective implementation of these recommendations and to coordinate future activities of the Women's Empowerment Network.

List of participants

Host: H.E. Ursula Plassnik
Federal Minister for European and International Affairs, Austria

Co-Chair: H.E. Condoleezza Rice
Secretary of State of the United States of America

H.E. Sheikha Haya Rashed Al-Khalifa
President of the United Nations General Assembly (Bahrain)

H.E. Benita Ferrero-Waldner
European Union Commissioner for External Relations

H.E. Kolinda Grabar-Kitarovic
Minister for Foreign Affairs and European Integration, Republic of Croatia

H.E. Antoinette Batumubwira
Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Burundi

H.E. Kinga Göncz
Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Hungary

H.E. Sumeira Malik
Minister for Women's Development, Islamic Republic of Pakistan

United Nations A/61/1037–S/2007/527

General Assembly
Security Council

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6 September 2007
English
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General Assembly
Sixty-first session
Agenda item 13
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Sixty-second year

Identical letters dated 5 September 2007 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I transmit to you herewith a statistical summary of Israeli violations committed between 8 and 15 August 2007 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 13, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Nawaf **Salam**
Permanent Representative

07-49734 (E) 070907 100907

Annex to the identical letters dated 5 September 2007 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Statistical summary of Israeli violations, acts of aggression and other activities between 8 and 15 August 2007

Air violations

On 8 August 2007, between 1504 and 1710 hours, an Israeli reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over the sea off Naqurah, circled over areas of the South and then departed over 'Alma al-Sha'b.

On 9 August 2007, between 1120 and 1214 hours, two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace over the Shab'a Farms, circled over areas of Lebanon and then departed over the sea off Tripoli.

Between 1230 and 1235 hours, two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace over the sea off Beirut, and then departed over Rumaysh in the direction of the occupied Palestinian territories.

On 10 August 2007, between 1155 and 1500 hours, an Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over the sea off Bayyadhah, circled over areas of the South and then departed over Naqurah.

Between 1342 and 1830 hours, an Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over 'Aytarun, flying north as far as Beirut, circled over Beirut and areas of the South and then departed over 'Alma al-Sha'b.

On 11 August 2007, between 0930 and 1340 hours, an Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over the sea off Tyre, circled over areas of the South and then departed over 'Alma al-Sha'b.

On 12 August 2007, between 1124 and 1920 hours, an Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over Kafr Shuba, circled between Riyaq and Baalbek, and then departed over Rumaysh.

Between 1827 and 1950 hours, an Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over the sea off Sidon, circled over areas of the South and then departed over 'Alma al-Sha'b.

On 13 August 2007, between 1355 and 1835 hours, an Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over the sea off Sidon, flying in the direction of the Bekaa, circled between Riyaq and Baalbek and then departed over 'Alma al-Sha'b.

Between 1403 and 1525 hours, two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace over Kafr Kila, flying north as far as Tripoli, circled between the South, the North and the Bekaa, and then departed over Rumaysh.

On 14 August 2007, between 0810 and 1820 hours, an Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over Rumaysh, circled over areas of the South and then departed over Yarun.

Between 1455 and 1820 hours, an Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over the sea off Tyre, circled over areas of the South and Beirut, and then departed over Naqurah.

On 15 August, between 1039 and 1050 hours, two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace over the occupied Shab`a Farms, flying as far as the Western Bekaa, and then turned south and departed over the same town.

Between 1054 and 1130 hours, four Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace over Yarun, circled over areas of Beirut, the South and the Western Bekaa, and then departed over Rumaysh.

Between 1344 and 1710 hours, an Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over the sea off Bayyadhah, circled over areas of the South and then departed over `Alma al-Sha`b.

Sea violations

None

Acts of aggression in the field

On 8 August 2007, between 1115 and 1140 hours, forces of the Israeli enemy fired several bursts of medium machine gunfire from their position at Ruwaysat al-`Alam (opposite Kafr Shuba) towards the area surrounding their position.

Between 1700 and 1735 hours, forces of the Israeli enemy fired several bursts of machine gunfire from their position at Samaqah (opposite Kafr Shuba) in the direction of the area surrounding their position.

United Nations A/61/1038–S/2007/524

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Security Council

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4 September 2007

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General Assembly
Sixty-first session
Agenda items 13 and 14

The situation in the Middle East

Question of Palestine

Security Council
Sixty-second year

Identical letters dated 4 September 2007 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

I write with regard to the highly alarming terrorist attacks carried out against Israel over the past few days by Palestinian terrorists in the Gaza Strip.

On Monday, 3 September 2007, a Qassam rocket fired by Palestinian terrorists in the Gaza Strip landed in a courtyard between a day-care centre and an elementary school in the southern Negev town of Sderot. Twelve children, who were en route to the aforementioned school, were treated for shock. The rocket was one of seven launched from the Gaza Strip early Monday morning; the other six rockets fell in open areas around the town, and one of them caused a small fire. On the previous day, Sunday, 1 September 2007, the first day that classes resumed, two Qassam rockets landed near a school in Sderot. It is only by miraculous chance that the schools were empty at the times of the attacks and no one was injured.

I must underscore that the recent terrorist attacks were carried out to coincide with the start of the new school year. Anxiety levels have been high in Sderot the entire summer, as the constant threat of more rockets continues to terrorize the civilian population. The relentless rocket attacks and the looming threat that another is on the way have created an intolerable humanitarian situation for the people of Sderot. Speaking to reporters following yesterday's attack, Batya Katar, a mother and leader of the Sderot Parents Association, grimly described the situation: "The school year is over. We cannot hold on anymore."

Israel views these terrorist attacks with grave severity, particularly since they occurred just as the school year was getting under way. The timing and location are clear indications that Palestinian terrorists launched the Qassam rockets with the explicit intention of killing and maiming the greatest possible number of Israeli civilians.

07-49651 (E) 050907

Israel retains the right to act in self-defence, as is the right of all sovereign nations, under Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations. Israel will continue to do all that is necessary to safeguard the lives of its citizens and ensure their right to live free from fear and terror.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly under agenda items 13 and 14, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Daniel **Carmon**
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires, a.i.

United Nations A/61/1039–S/2007/528

General Assembly
Security Council

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General Assembly
Sixty-first session
Agenda item 13
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Sixty-second year

Identical letters dated 5 September 2007 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I transmit to you herewith a statistical summary of Israeli violations committed between 16 and 22 August 2007 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 13, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Nawaf **Salam**
Representative

07-49746 (E) 070907 120907

Annex to the identical letters dated 5 September 2007 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Statistical summary of Israeli violations, acts of aggression and other activities between 16 and 22 August 2007

Air violations

On 16 August 2007, between 1034 and 1155 hours, two warplanes violated Lebanese airspace over Kafr Kila, flying north as far as Qulay`at; they circled over the North, the Bekaa and the South and then departed over the sea off Naqurah.

On 17 August 2007, between 1200 and 1245 hours, four Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace over the sea off Tyre, flying east as far as Marjayoun; they then headed north as far as Tripoli, circled over all areas of Lebanon and departed over Naqurah.

Between 1130 and 1200 hours an Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over `Alma al-Sha`b, circled over areas of the South and then departed over Rumaysh.

On 19 August 2007, between 1111 and 1205 hours, two warplanes violated Lebanese airspace over Dayr Mimas, circled over all areas of Lebanon and then departed over the sea off Tripoli.

Between 1220 and 1225 hours, two warplanes violated Lebanese airspace over the sea off Beirut flying south and then departed over `Alma al-Sha`b.

On 20 August 2007, between 1410 and 1420 hours, two Israeli warplanes violated Lebanese airspace over the occupied Shab`a Farms flying as far as Beirut, and then returned in a southerly direction, departing over `Aytarun.

Between 1450 and 1500 hours, two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace over the sea off Na`imah and then turned south and departed over Rumaysh.

On 21 August 2007, between 1058 and 1108 hours, two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace over Kafr Shuba, flying as far as Dahr al-Baydar and then departed over `Aytarun.

Between 1110 and 1152 hours, two Israeli warplanes violated Lebanese airspace over Naqurah, flying north as far as Beirut, returned in a southerly direction over the sea as far as Naqurah and then headed north, circled between Juniyah and Naqurah over the land and the sea, and departed over `Aytarun.

Between 1200 and 1233 hours, four Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace over `Alma al-Sha`b, circled over Chekka and then departed over Kafr Kila.

Between 1530 and 1620 hours, two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace over the occupied Shab`a Farms, circled between the Western Bekaa and the South and then departed over `Alma al-Sha`b.

Between 1955 and 2120 hours, an Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over the sea off al-Bayyadhah, circled over areas of the South and then departed over `Aytarun.

On 22 August 2007, between 0750 and 1235 hours, an Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over `Alma al-Sha`b, circled over areas of the South and then departed over Naqurah.

Between 1104 and 1115 hours, two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace over Kafr Kila, flying north as far as Dahr al-Baydar, and then departed over Kafr Kila.

Between 1137 and 1145 hours, two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace over Khiam, flying north as far as Dahr al-Baydar, circled over areas of the Western Bekaa, Beirut and the South, and then departed over Rumaysh.

Between 1216 and 1630 hours, an Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over the sea off al-Bayyadhah, circled over areas of the South and then departed over `Alma al-Sha`b.

Between 1230 and 1310 hours, four Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace over `Alma al-Sha`b, flying north as far as Beirut, circled over areas of the South, the Western Bekaa and Beirut and then departed over Rumaysh.

Sea violations

None.

Acts of aggression in the field

On 12 August 2007, between 2250 and 2300 hours, forces of the Israeli enemy fired several bursts of light machine gunfire from their position at Ruwaysat al-`Alam (opposite Kafr Shuba) in the direction of the areas surrounding their position.

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General Assembly
Sixty-first session
Agenda item 13
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Sixty-second year

Identical letters dated 5 September 2007 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I transmit to you herewith a statistical summary of Israeli violations between 1 and 7 August 2007 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the sixty-first session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 13, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Nawaf **Salam**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

07-49758 (E) 110907 130907

Annex to the identical letters dated 5 September 2007 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Statistical summary of Israeli violations, acts of aggression and other activities between 1 and 7 August 2007

Air violations

- On 1 August 2007 between 0119 and 0522 hours, an Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over the sea off Tyre, circled over Beirut and its suburbs and then departed over 'Alma al-Sha'b.

Twelve Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, eight of them at 1035 hours over the sea off Naqurah, flying east, and four at 1042 hours over the sea off Batrun, flying east as far as the areas of Balbek and Hirmil. Ten of them circled over the areas of Balbek, Hirmil and al-Arz and then departed at 1105 hours over the sea off Naqurah. Two of them overflew all areas of Lebanon and then departed at 1140 hours over the sea off Tripoli.

Between 1151 and 1200 hours, two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace over the sea off Beirut flying south and then departed over 'Alma al-Sha'b.

Between 1504 and 1530 hours, two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace over the occupied Shab'a Farms flying north as far as Rashayya, circled between the Western Bekaa and the South and then departed over 'Alma al-Sha'b.

- On 2 August 2007, between 0815 and 1550 hours, an Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft flew over 'Alma al-Sha'b, circled over the areas of Riyaq, Baalbek and the South and then departed in the direction of the occupied territory.

- On 3 August 2007, between 1218 and 1605 hours, an Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over the sea off Tyre, circled over the South and then departed over 'Alma al-Sha'b.

Between 1230 and 2130 hours, an Israeli reconnaissance aircraft intermittently flew over the area of Bint Jubayl, and between 1250 and 1730 hours over the areas of Zawtar al-Sharqiyah and Kafr Tibnit.

Between 1600 and 2015 hours, an Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over the sea off Naqura, flying east, circled over the South and then departed over 'Alma al-Sha'b.

Between 1840 and 2355 hours, an Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over the sea off Sidon, flying east, circled over the South and then departed over 'Alma al-Sha'b.

- On 5 August 2007, between 1215 and 1550 hours, an Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over the sea off Naqurah, circled over areas of the South, and then departed over Rumaysh.

- On 6 August 2007, four reconnaissance aircraft and 22 Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace as follows:

Between 0843 and 1827 hours, a reconnaissance aircraft flew north-east over the sea off Damur, circled over areas of Riyaq, Balbek and Beirut, and then departed over the sea off Sidon.

Between 1559 and 2010 hours, a reconnaissance aircraft flew over the sea off Tyre, circled over areas of the South, Beirut and Juniyah, and then departed over Naqurah.

Between 1700 and 2105 hours, a reconnaissance aircraft flew over the sea off Tyre, circled over the areas of Iqlim al-Kharoub and Sidon and then departed over Naqurah.

Between 1843 and 2105 hours, a reconnaissance aircraft flew over `Aytarun, circled over areas of the South and then departed over `Aytarun.

Between 1259 and 1328 hours, two warplanes flew over `Aytarun, circled over the sea between Tripoli and Shikka and then departed over the sea in the direction of the occupied Palestinian territory.

Between 1303 and 1328 hours, two warplanes flew over `Aytarun, circled over the sea between Tripoli and Shikka, and then departed over Rumaysh.

Between 1300 and 1355 hours, two warplanes flew over Rumaysh, and then departed over the sea in the direction of the occupied Palestinian territory.

Between 1334 and 1707 hours, two warplanes flew over Naqurah, circled between Beirut and Shikka and then departed over the sea off Tripoli, in the direction of Turkey.

Between 1419 and 1440 hours, two warplanes flew over the sea off Shikka, circled over areas of the South and Shikka and then departed over Rumaysh.

Between 1421 and 1455 hours, two warplanes flew over the sea off Byblos (Jubayl), circled over areas of the South, Shikka and Hirmil, and then departed over the sea off Naqurah.

Between 1447 and 1717 hours, two warplanes flew over Rumaysh, circled between the South and Tripoli, and then over all areas of Lebanon, and finally departed over Rumaysh.

Between 1500 and 1737 hours, two warplanes flew over the sea off Naqurah, circled over areas of Lebanon and then departed over Rumaysh.

Between 1551 and 1833 hours, two warplanes flew over Kafr Kila in a northerly direction, circled over all areas of Lebanon and then departed over `Alma al-Sha`b.

Between 1722 and 1945 hours, two warplanes flew over Kafr Kila in a northerly direction, circled between Shikka and the South, and then departed over Rumaysh.

Between 1944 and 2100 hours, two warplanes flew over `Alma al-Sha`b in a northerly direction, circled between Beirut and the South and then departed over Rumaysh.

– On 8 August 2007, between 1030 and 1120 hours, four Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace over the Shab`a Farms flying

northwards, circled over areas of the South, the East and the Western Bekaa and then departed over Naqurah.

Between 1330 and 1855 hours, an Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over `Alma al-Sha`b flying north as far as Beirut, circled over Beirut and areas of the South and then departed over Naqurah.

Sea violations

None.

Field violations

None.

United Nations A/61/1041–S/2007/537

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Security Council

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10 September 2007

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General Assembly
Sixty-first session
Agenda items 13 and 32

Security Council
Sixty-second year

The situation in the Middle East

Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories

Identical letters dated 9 September 2007 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter regarding the aggressive Israeli violation of Syrian airspace that took place on 6 September 2007 (see annex).

I would greatly appreciate it if the present letter and its annex were circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 13 and 32, and of the Security Council.

07-49987 (E) 100907 100907

Annex to the identical letters dated 9 September 2007 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

[Original: Arabic]

In flagrant defiance of international law, the United Nations Charter and the resolutions of the Security Council, the Israeli air force, after midnight on 6 September 2007, committed a breach of the airspace of the Syrian Arab Republic crossing its northern frontier from the direction of the Mediterranean, flying towards the north-east and breaking the sound barrier. As the Israeli aircraft were departing they dropped some munitions but without managing to cause any human casualties or material damage.

This Israeli violation of Syrian airspace is not the first of its kind; Israel has deliberately committed other similar crimes including the bombing of Syrian civilian facilities in 2003 in flagrant defiance of its obligations under the Disengagement Agreement.

The Israeli Government which has persisted in perpetrating massacres on a daily basis against the Palestinian people and which launched a devastating war against Lebanon last year, has been continuing to further strain the already tense atmosphere in the region and to assert its hostile intentions against the Syrian Arab Republic, which has, time and again, affirmed its desire to achieve a just and comprehensive peace in the region in implementation of the relevant United Nations resolutions, with a view to ensuring the return of the occupied Syrian Golan in its entirety to the motherland.

The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic, in drawing attention to this flagrant violation by Israel of its airspace and to its aggression against the territory of the Syrian Arab Republic in clear and brazen defiance of international law and in a new and dangerous escalation of the situation in the region, emphasizes that the persistence of the Israeli Government in choosing aggression and escalation instead of espousing the option of peace, demonstrates the truth about the Israeli policies which is concealed behind false claims that Israel desires to achieve peace in the region while, at the same time, it commits war crimes, crimes against humanity and violations which are well known and are indicative of its utter contempt for compliance with the United Nations Charter and the relevant resolutions of the Security Council. In warning the Israeli Government of the consequences of such blatant aggression, Syria emphasizes that if the international community persists in disregarding these Israeli actions in breach of international law, that is likely to subject the region and international peace and security to serious consequences that may be difficult to control.

(*Signed*) Bashar **Ja'afari**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

United Nations A/61/1042

General Assembly

Distr.: General
10 September 2007

Original: English

Sixty-first session
Agenda item 152
Report of the Secretary-General on the Peacebuilding Fund

Letter dated 7 September 2007 from the Secretary-General to the President of the General Assembly

I have the honour to refer to my first annual report on the Peacebuilding Fund (A/62/138) dated 26 July 2007, submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolution 60/287 of 8 September 2006.

In the light of the closing of the sixty-first session of the General Assembly on 17 September, I suggest that my report on the Peacebuilding Fund be considered by the Assembly during the main part of the sixty-second session.

I should be grateful if the present letter could be circulated as a document of the sixty-first session of the General Assembly under item 152.

(*Signed*) **Ban** Ki-moon

07-50062 (E) 110907

United Nations A/61/1043

General Assembly

Distr.: General
11 September 2007

Original: English

Sixty-first session
Agenda item 27
Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their implications for international peace, security and development

Letter dated 5 September 2007 from the Permanent Representative of Moldova to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the comments of the Ministry of Reintegration of the Republic of Moldova on the situation in the security zone of the Republic of Moldova (see annex).

I should be grateful if the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 27.

(*Signed*) Alexei **Tulbure**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

07-50124 (E) 120907

Annex to the letter dated 5 September 2007 from the Permanent Representative of Moldova to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Comments of the Ministry of Reintegration of the Republic of Moldova on the situation in the security zone of the Republic of Moldova

5 September 2007

The Reintegration Ministry of the Republic of Moldova is deeply concerned that the situation in the security zone has been continuously deteriorating over the last months. The numerous incidents and infringements taking place, first of all, in the Dubasari region are raising concern as they seriously violate the human rights and encroach on the regime in the security zone.

The committed infringements are mainly related to the restriction of the right to free movement of citizens, goods and services — a right stipulated in article 5 of the 21 July 1992 ceasefire agreement — and to the impediment of the activity of educational institutions. The administration of Dubasari city and Igor Mazur personally bear the entire responsibility for these infringements. The aggressive actions undertaken by Mr. Mazur and his Tiraspol backers against ordinary citizens can by no means be justified. Under the circumstances, Mr. Mazur is personally responsible for the consequences of the continuous violation of fundamental human rights and freedoms and for the destabilization of the situation in this part of the security zone.

The Reintegration Ministry has repeatedly sent appeals, requests and claims to the mediators and international observers in the Transnistrian settlement process, as well as to the Joint Control Commission, urging them to undertake the measures necessary to stabilize the situation and ensure free movement in the security zone. The Government of the Republic of Moldova is strongly committed to ensure the observance of fundamental human rights and freedoms in the region, but the lack of any progress in this respect and the discontent of the civil society force it to identify a new solution to overcome the created situation. The interest of mediators, international observers and competent institutions in the security zone in remedying this situation, in abolishing threats to stability and security and in preventing the further worsening of the situation is what the Government relies on.

United Nations A/61/1044

General Assembly

Distr.: General
10 September 2007

Original: English

Sixty-first session
Agenda item 33
Comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects

Report of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Assistance and Support to Victims of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse

I. Introduction

1. In its resolution 61/291, upon the recommendation of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee), the General Assembly endorsed the proposals, recommendations and conclusions contained in the report of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations (A/61/19, Part II). In paragraph 71 of the report, the Special Committee invited the President of the General Assembly to convene, at the earliest possible date during the sixty-first session of the General Assembly and with the participation of all Member States, an ad hoc open-ended working group on assistance and support to victims of sexual exploitation and abuse, to consider the draft United Nations policy statement and draft United Nations comprehensive strategy on assistance and support to victims of sexual exploitation and abuse by United Nations staff or related personnel (A/60/877, annex), with a view to reporting, to the Assembly before the end of its sixty-first session on the outcome of the working group.

2. Pursuant to the same resolution, on 31 July 2007, the President of the General Assembly announced the appointment of Jorge Urbina, Permanent Representative of Costa Rica to the United Nations, as Chairperson of the working group.

II. Organizational matters

A. Opening and duration of the session

3. The Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Assistance and Support to Victims of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse met at United Nations Headquarters on 3 August 2007 and held one meeting.

07-50090 (E) 110907

4. The Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and the Department of Field Support acted as the substantive secretariat, while the Disarmament and Peace Affairs Branch of the Department for General Assembly and Conference Management served as technical secretariat of the Working Group.

5. The session was opened by the Chairperson of the Working Group, who made an opening statement.

B. Agenda

6. At its 1st meeting, on 3 August, the Working Group adopted the provisional agenda (A/AC.274/2007/L.1), which read as follows:

1. Opening of the session.
2. Adoption of the agenda.
3. Organization of work.
4. Briefing by the Secretariat.
5. General exchange of views.
6. Report to the General Assembly at its sixty-first session.
7. Other matters.

C. Documentation

7. The Working Group had before it the following documents:

Draft United Nations policy statement and draft United Nations comprehensive strategy on assistance and support to victims of sexual exploitation and abuse by United Nations staff or related personnel (A/60/877, annex)

Provisional agenda (A/AC.274/2007/L.1)

Draft decision submitted by the Chairman (A/AC.274/2007/L.2)

Draft report (A/AC.274/2007/L.3)

D. Proceedings of the Working Group

8. At its 1st meeting, on 3 August, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict and the Officer-in-Charge for the Department of Field Support briefed the Working Group on the background of the issue under consideration.

9. At the same meeting, statements were made by the following member States: Islamic Republic of Iran, United States of America, Canada (on behalf of Australia, Canada and New Zealand), Portugal (on behalf of the European Union), Argentina, Pakistan and Qatar.

10. Also at the same meeting, the Chairperson introduced a draft decision for adoption by the General Assembly (A/AC.274/2007/L.2) and the Working Group adopted it (see para. 14 below).

11. At the same meeting, the Secretary of the Working Group made a statement on the programme budget implications of its draft decision.

12. Also at the same meeting, the Working Group decided to hold a meeting on 12 September 2007 for members to make general statements.

III. Report to the General Assembly at its sixty-first session

13. At its 1st meeting, on 3 August 2007, the Chairperson proposed a number of amendments to the draft report and the Working Group adopted its draft report (A/AC.274/2007/L.3) as orally amended.

IV. Recommendation of the Working Group

14. The Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Assistance and Support to Victims of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

> "The General Assembly, recalling its resolutions 59/300 of 22 June 2005, 60/236 of 6 June 2006 and 61/291 of 24 July 2007:
>
> "(a) Decides to defer the convening of the substantive session of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Assistance and Support to Victims of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse to the sixty-second session of the General Assembly;
>
> "(b) Requests the Working Group to meet from 3 to 7 December 2007 and to submit a report on its work to the General Assembly at its sixty-second session."

United Nations A/61/1044/Add.1

General Assembly

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Sixty-first session
Agenda item 33
Comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects

Report of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Assistance and Support to Victims of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse

Addendum

The Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Assistance and Support to Victims of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse held its 2nd meeting on 12 September 2007. General statements were made by representatives of the following member States: Australia (on behalf of Australia, Canada and New Zealand), the United States of America, Morocco (on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement), Japan, Uruguay, Portugal (on behalf of the European Union), the Russian Federation, Mexico, Norway, Qatar, Brazil, Malawi and Indonesia.

At the same meeting, questions were raised and suggestions made by the representatives of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Portugal (on behalf of the European Union), Morocco (on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement), Uruguay, New Zealand and the Russian Federation.

07-50832 (E) 190907

United Nations A/61/1045–S/2007/546

General Assembly
Security Council

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12 September 2007

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General Assembly
Sixty-first session
Agenda item 19
Question of Cyprus

Security Council
Sixty-second year

Letter dated 7 September 2007 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 6 September 2007 (see annex), addressed to you by Murat Soysal, Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the representation of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, forwarding the letter of Turgay Avcı, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus.

I should be grateful if the text of Mr. Avcı's letter could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly under agenda item 19, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Baki **İlkin**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

07-50375 (E) 180907

Annex to the letter dated 7 September 2007 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to convey herewith a copy of the letter dated 3 September 2007 addressed to you by Turgay Avcı, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (see enclosures).

I would be grateful if the text of the present letter could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 19, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Murat **Soysal**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus

Enclosures

I have the honour to bring to your kind attention the ongoing Greek Cypriot efforts to procure 41 new battle tanks for the Greek Cypriot National Guard (GCNG), which has widely been reported in the Greek Cypriot media (Please find enclosed the news items from the Greek Cypriot dailies, Politis and Cyprus Mail respectively). In this context, I also wish to redraw your attention to my letter of 25 December 2006 addressed to you with regard to the ongoing rearmament programme of the Greek Cypriot side.

The unabated rearmament efforts of the Greek Cypriot administration at an accelerating pace is of serious concern to us, since this is a time when all efforts should be concentrated on gaining momentum vis-à-vis the efforts for a comprehensive settlement under your good offices mission. Unfortunately, while the Turkish Cypriot side is working on moving ahead with cooperation between the two sides in order to pave the way for negotiations for a just and lasting settlement, the Greek Cypriot side is working incessantly on bolstering its military power. It is clear that the steps taken by the Greek Cypriot administration to procure 41 battle tanks, as part of its rearmament programme, casts a shadow on the sincerity of the Greek Cypriot leadership's engagement in the process of negotiations between the two sides and raises serious doubts.

The allocation of massive amounts of financial resources by the Greek Cypriot side for new arms purchases, modernization and reconstruction of military facilities from its annual budgets reveals that its true intention is not to create a positive atmosphere but to boost its military capability. So as to shed light on the level of rearmament of the Greek Cypriot administration, I deem it necessary to state that its total military expenditure for 2006 was in excess of 400 million United States dollars and its military expenditure per capita is one of the highest in the world.

In addition to its increasing rearmament efforts, the conclusion of bilateral agreements regarding the delimitation of a maritime jurisdiction area in the Eastern Mediterranean with neighbouring countries, the signing of an "Agreement in the Field of Defence" with France, in its purported capacity as the "Government of Cyprus", and the ongoing unauthorized selling and granting of military material originating from the United States of America to the GCNG by Greece under the pretext of the joint military doctrine signed between Greece and the Greek Cypriot administration are just a few examples of the ongoing provocative policies of the Greek Cypriot side. Such actions are not only likely to lead to tension and instability in the island but also to complicate efforts towards a comprehensive settlement. It should also be kept in mind that the GCNG is an entity established contrary to the 1959-1960 international Cyprus treaties and the Constitution of the 1960 partnership Republic, and its crimes committed against the Turkish Cypriot people between 1963 and 1974 are well recorded in United Nations documents.

I hope and trust that the international community would take the necessary steps expeditiously to discourage the Greek Cypriot side from continuing its militarization campaign as well as all other provocative policies. I also expect that the Greek Cypriot side will be urged to adopt policies which will help to build confidence between the two peoples and be conducive to facilitating the efforts aimed at reaching a comprehensive settlement of the Cyprus issue under your mission of good offices.

In concluding, I would like to reiterate our firm commitment to a comprehensive settlement of the Cyprus problem under your good offices mission and on the basis of the United Nations Comprehensive Settlement Plan.

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 19, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Turgay **Avcı**
Deputy Prime Minister
and Minister for Foreign Affairs

Forty-one new tanks for Greek Cypriot National Guards

POLİTİS (8 August 2007) reports under the front-page headline, "41 New Tanks for Greek Cypriot National Guard [GCNG] – Bids are being assessed for AMX30 or T 80 tanks – Russia-France after 40 million". The paper wrote that Greek Cypriot National Guard is to be strengthened soon with 41 new tanks and bids for these tanks by Russian, French and Ukrainian companies are under consideration.

The paper featured the story extensively with pictures and wrote that the process for the purchase of new tanks had started ten months ago and it is at the stage of completion. It added that Russian "Rosobonexport" company and a Ukrainian company bid for T 80 tanks and the French "GIAT" company bid for the AMX30 B2 tanks.

The paper reported that at the initial stage the German "Krauss-Maffei Wegman (KMW)" company also showed some interest for the "Leopard" tanks but did not file a bid. As a result of this, the paper commented that arms purchase by South Cyprus will develop along the Russian-French axis.

According to the story; a source from the Greek Cypriot Defense Ministry stated that it will be easy to make a decision, because there are already T 80 tanks (they were purchased in 1996 as part of the joint "military" doctrine) and AMX30 B2 tanks (purchased in 1980) in the GCNG inventory.

The story stressed that thermal cameras have been installed by the French "THALES" company to the AMX30 B2 tanks which are in the GCNG inventory. The paper wrote that even though there are thermal cameras in the T80K tanks, the T 80U type tanks do not have such cameras.

The cost of the purchase of the concerned tanks are estimated to be 40 million CYP and as soon as the decision is taken as to which tanks will be purchased; the Greek Cypriot Defense Ministry will take the issue, during the Greek Cypriot Parliament's new legislation period, to the relevant committee.

Based on the information it collected, the paper commented that the Greek Cypriot government wishes to realize the purchase of the concerned arms as soon as possible; because there is a possibility that in the wake of the coming Greek Cypriot presidential election, the current government might be accused for doing nothing to strengthen the GCNG.

The paper also wrote that in view of the cancellation of the purchase of artillery for GCNG and the fact that MI 35 helicopters completed their flight periods; the Greek Cypriot Parliament's Defense Committee approved 10 million CYP for the maintenance of these helicopters two weeks ago.

The paper also wrote that the tender for the purchase of 330 vehicles of different types (mostly trucks) is pending and the said tender was suspended in 2005 for the second time on the grounds of corruption.

Cyprus is "looking to buy new tanks"
Russia, France and Ukraine in the running

Cyprus Mail (9 August 2007)

Officials were quiet yesterday on reports that the Defence Ministry was planning to purchase 41 new tanks for £40 million.

Politis reported that the tenders' board was evaluating offers by French, Russian and Ukrainian companies for the tanks. It said the applications were at an advanced stage having begun 10 months ago.

The Russian company Rosobonexport was named for the supply of T80 tanks. The others were said to be the French firm GIAT to supply AMH30 V2 tanks and an unnamed Ukranian company that would also supply T80s.

Politis said that for the first time, a German company, Krauss-Maffei Wegmann (KMW), had also expressed an interest in supplying Leopard tanks following the lifting of the German embargo on arms sales to Cyprus last December due to Cyprus' EU membership. However, an application was not submitted in the end.

Sources in the Defence Ministry told the paper that all the possibilities would be taken into consideration when it came to choosing the tanks, such as suitability and technical back-up and support.

Because the issue should go to Parliament, Politis said it contacted members of the House Defence Committee who said they had not been briefed that the National Guard was seeking new tanks, other than a reference in the budgets last December.

Neither Defence Minster Chrisodoulos Pashiardis nor Government Spokesman Vassilis Palmas could be reached for comment on the report yesterday.

United Nations A/61/1046

General Assembly

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Sixty-first session
Agenda item 27
Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their implications for international peace, security and development

Letter dated 11 September 2007 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Georgia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I would like to draw your attention to the issue of the illegal acquisition of property in the territory of Abkhazia, Georgia, and the Tskhinvali region/South Ossetia, Georgia.

In the mission to solve territorial conflicts peacefully, the protection of human rights and the interests of internally displaced persons are a topmost priority for the Government of Georgia. First, this concerns the inalienable right of internally displaced persons and refugees to voluntarily return to the entire territory of Abkhazia, Georgia, in safety and dignity. The same is true of the Tskhinvali region/South Ossetia.

Both Abkhazia and the Tskhinvali region/South Ossetia are indivisible parts of the Georgian State and its internationally recognized borders and are within Georgian jurisdiction. For the time being, de facto territories of the regions are temporarily and illegally under control of separatist regimes.

Among other consequences of this state of affairs, the process of an illegal acquisition of private and governmental property (hotels, sanatoriums, tourist centres, factories, coal layers) has been long ago launched by the leaders of the separatist regimes.

Immovable property of the Georgian State and internally displaced persons is being illegally seized by new "proprietors", who try to change the locations of buildings, the names and numbering of the streets and the exteriors of houses so that the owners and their legitimate heirs could hardly claim their rights to their real estate, due to an inability to identify it.

With the aim of implementation of existing Georgian legislation, in order to ensure the protection of the right in question and to protect legitimate interests of Georgian citizens and the State itself, the Presidential programme entitled "My House" has been developed.

07-50323 (E) 170907

According to the Georgian legislation, any investment made in the territory of Abkhazia, Georgia, is deprived of any legitimate basis and is a priori declared null and void. It means that any current investor puts himself at risk of losing the invested money.

There will be no justification for the outside investors, since the international community is properly informed of the illegal nature of any transactions carried out in Abkhazia without the preliminary consent of the Georgian side. Thus, in the case of further investments, an investor who has been preliminarily and adequately notified of the impermissibility of the transactions in question may face a possibility of civil liability or even criminal responsibility.

Implementation of the Georgian legislation enables the internally displaced persons and other natural or legal persons to claim their immovable property on the uncontrolled territories according to the rules and forms approved by the Minister of Refugees and Accommodation of Georgia.

Abkhazia is a conflict zone, where there is a very high crime rate, including kidnapping, abduction for the purpose of ransom and the like. The human rights of the local population are being grossly violated on a daily basis.

A potential investor who wishes to make his or her money work in Abkhazia should be fully aware that the above-mentioned property is "trophy" and he or she will have to make deals with a separatist regime involved in ethnic cleansing, which is confirmed by documents of the Lisbon, Istanbul and Budapest summits of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, and that a considerable amount of the property that is the subject of illegal deals belongs to Georgian citizens forcibly expelled from Abkhazia.

I should be grateful if the present letter were circulated as a document of the sixty-first session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 27.

(*Signed*) Irakli **Chikovani**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

United Nations A/61/1047

General Assembly

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14 September 2007

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Sixty-first session
Agenda item 76
Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives

Letter dated 30 August 2007 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Qatar to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

In reference to paragraph 12 of General Assembly resolution 61/31 of 4 December 2006, in which the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to invite States to inform him of their views with respect to any measures needed or already taken to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives, as well as missions and representatives with diplomatic status to international intergovernmental organizations, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a report on the measures that have been taken by the State of Qatar in this respect (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly under agenda item 76.

(*Signed*) Mutlaq Majed **Al-Qahtani**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

07-50616 (E) 190907 190907

Annex to the letter dated 30 August 2007 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Qatar to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]

Measures taken by the State of Qatar to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives

We wish to report that the Ministry of the Interior is responsible for the protection, security and safety, through measures taken by the Ministry's competent directorate (General Escort Directorate), of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives against any acts that might cause damage to diplomatic missions, representatives or their places of residence. Such measures are as follows:

1. The competent directorate assigns permanent round-the-clock guards and patrols to the headquarters of embassies, consulates, ambassadors' residences and residential compounds inhabited by diplomatic and consular representatives. In addition, it conducts round-the-clock military and civilian mobile patrols at such headquarters and facilities connected with them, such as schools, residential complexes and places of worship. It also exercises the principle of reciprocity with respect to numerous States, in particular the major industrialized States, as required by countries' interests and the public interest at both the local and international levels.

2. Security for religious events and official and unofficial gatherings held by members of the diplomatic corps at embassy headquarters or in homes is ensured, with direct coordination through a liaison officer designated by the competent directorate specifically for that purpose, under the supervision of the head of the directorate and the instructions of Public Security.

3. In the case of reports received by the Directorate from the guards provided by it concerning incidents that are not of a level that might be considered as constituting grave violations; individual cases that involve suspicion or the photographing of places where "No trespassing or photographing" signs are posted; disputes with control personnel; the gathering of workers in front of the headquarters of their embassy or consulate; or transgressions by persons suffering from mental disorders who attempt to gain unauthorized access to the buildings of diplomatic missions, Directorate officers seek to contain such incidents promptly in coordination with the competent security agencies and the department of protocol of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and in coordination with Public Security and to prevent any problems from occurring.

From the foregoing one can see that the measures in question are adequate and apposite and in keeping with international obligations.

It should be borne in mind that the Ministry and the embassies have coordinated the designation by the latter of the responsible officials and their telephone numbers for the purposes of coordination in the event of any such incident.